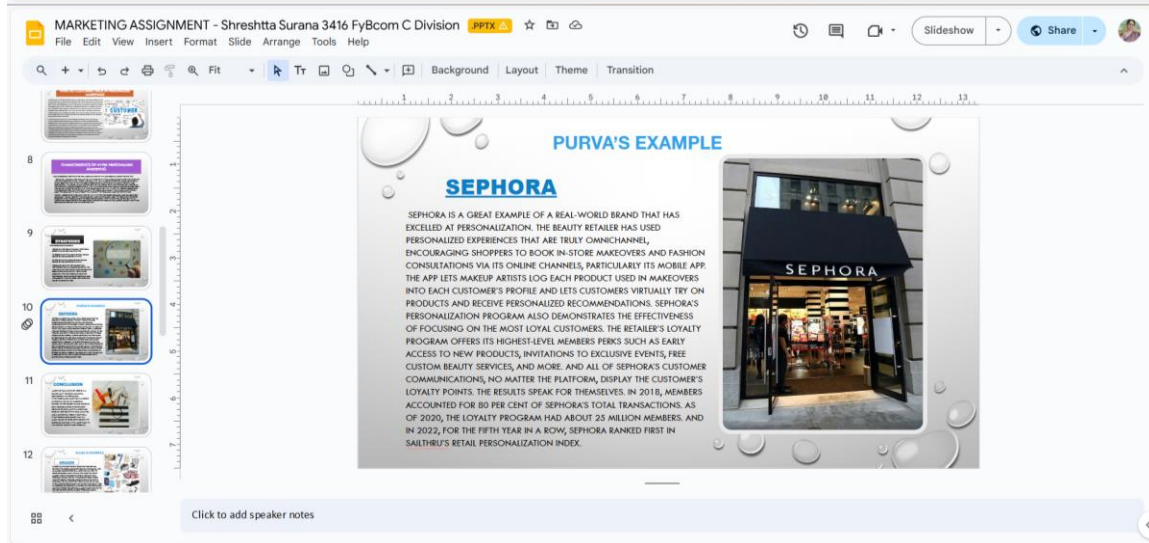
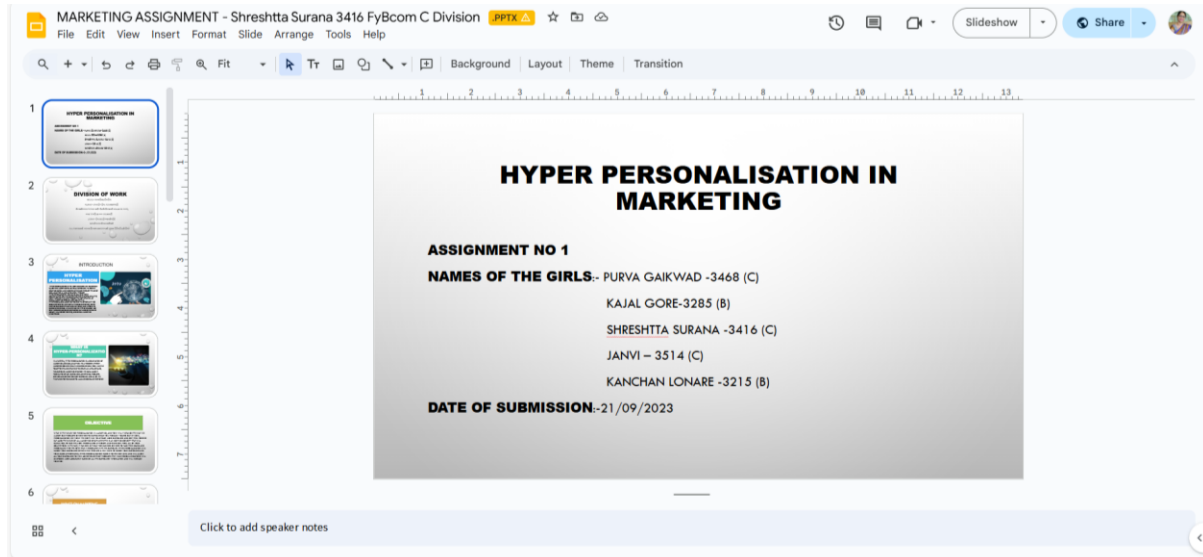


St. Mira's College for Girls
(Autonomous-Affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University)
Subject: Marketing Major
Subject Code:MAJMAR123112
Semester: I
Year: 2023-24

Unit 2: Skill Development, Employability and Entrepreneurship



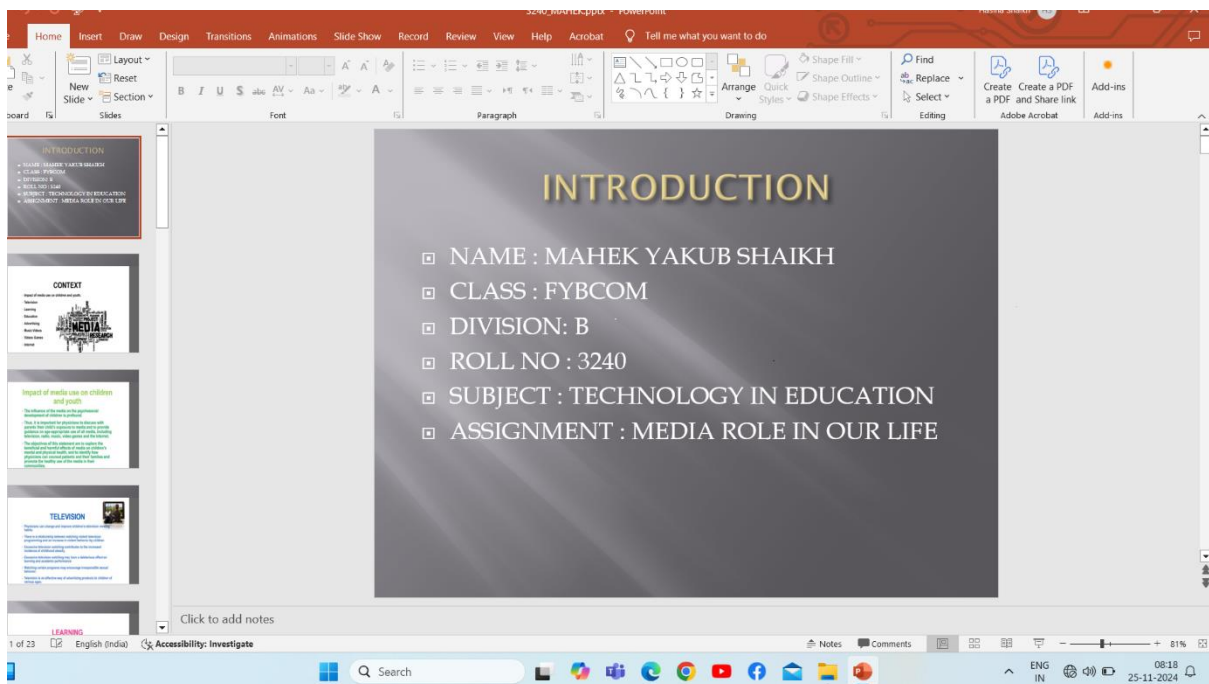
Rajni Singh

Dr. Rajni Singh
Subject Teacher

St. Mira's College for Girls
(Autonomous-Affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University)
Subject: Education OE2
Subject Code: OE2-22303
Semester:II
Year:2023-24

Unit focusing on either Skill Development, Employability and Entrepreneurship or all of these: Example Unit 3: Skill Development/ All of these

Unit 2: Web Resources



Dr Hasina Shaikh

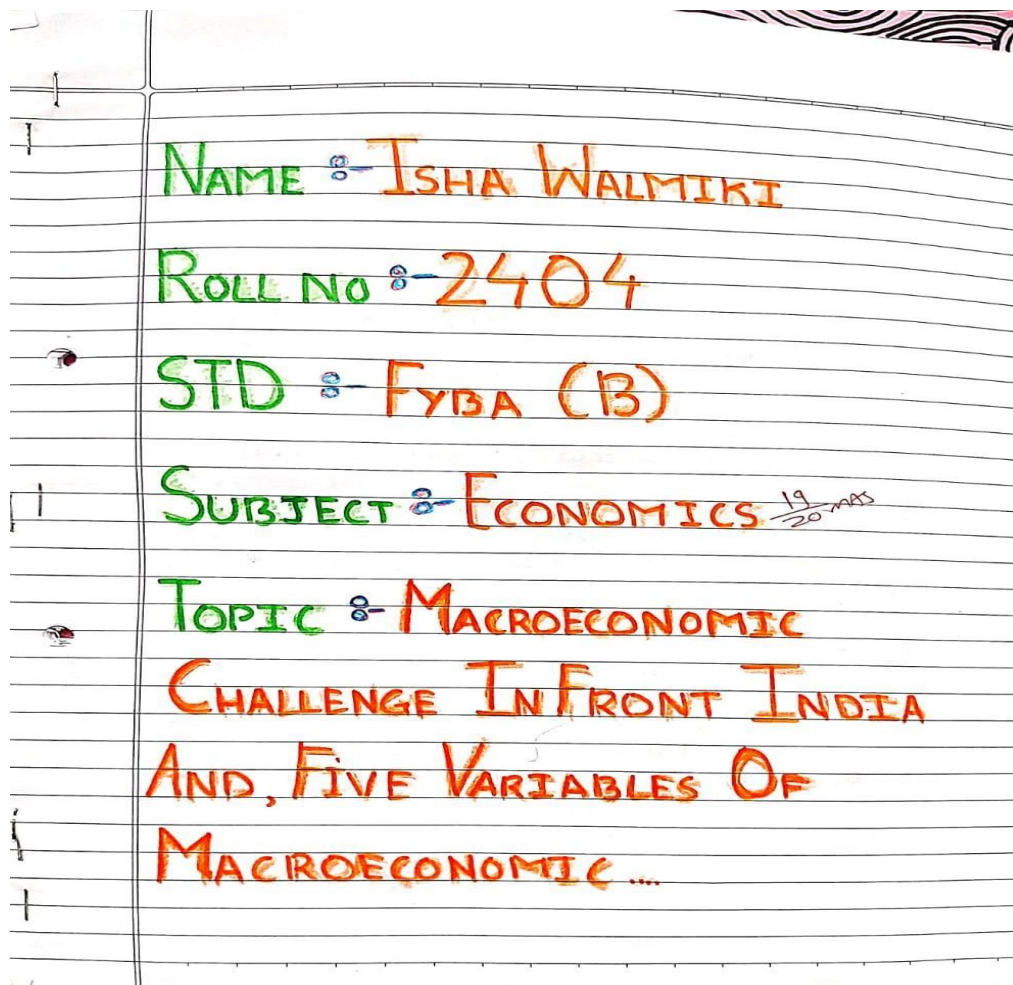
St. Mira's College for Girls
(Autonomous-Affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University)
Subject: Economics Major +2
Subject Code: AMAJECO223101
Semester: II
Year: 2023-24

The students were given the assignment on collecting newspaper articles focusing on macroeconomic news.

As a part of assignment, Students

1. Read newspaper and find articles on macroeconomic news. - This inculcates newspaper reading habit among the students.
2. Read macroeconomic articles thoroughly and try to understand the macroeconomic concepts. – Students will apply theoretical knowledge and interpret the economic news.
3. Separate out the economic concepts and bifurcate between known and new concepts. – This enhances their understanding of the basic economic concepts.
4. Thus, this assignment enhances – reading skills, interpretation skills, analytical skills and understanding of the basic macroeconomic concepts.

Thus, this assignment has fulfilled the CO – CO3 Analyse and interpret economic news



INDIA'S GDP GROWTH RATE

5] GDP Growth Rate

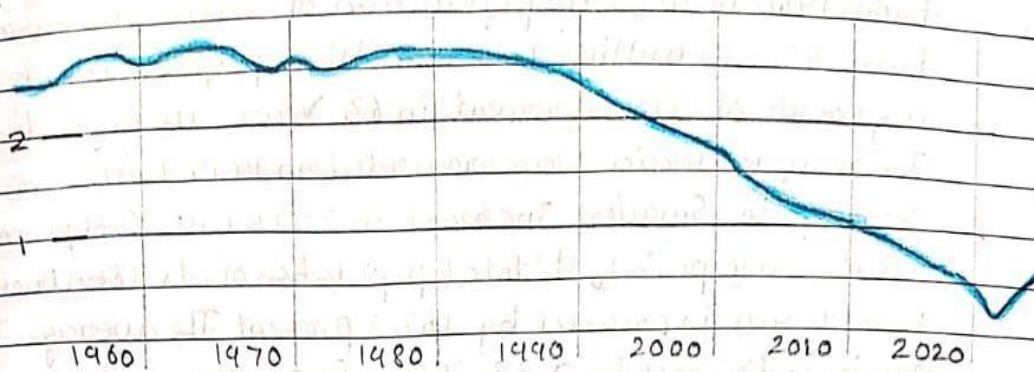
India's GDP Growth Rate Last 10 Years
 From 2006 to 2023, India averaged 6.15 percent, with a high of 8.7 percent in 2022 and a low of 6.6 percent in 2021. India surpassed the United Kingdom to become the world's fifth-largest economy. The only countries with economies larger than India's are the United States, China, Japan, and Germany. In an uncertain world, real GDP growth of 6-6.5% is the new normal and India is on track to become the third-largest economy by 2029. The table below shows India's GDP growth rate over the last 10 years as per the Economic Survey.

Year	GDP Growth Rate	It's Important to note that the GDP growth rate estimates for 2023-24 are subject to change as data became available, and the policies have had a significant impact on the Indian economy. However, the estimates suggest India's economy is expected to rebound strongly in the Fiscal Year of 2023-24.
2014-15	8.0	
2015-16	8.2	
2016-17	7.2	
2017-18	7.1	
2018-19	4.5	
2019-20	3.7	
2020-21	-6.6	
2021-22	8.7	
2022-23	7.0	
2023-24	6.0 - 6.8	

GDP growth rate of India 2023, In India economic growth decelerated to 4.4 percent in the October-December quarter

Yearly Population Growth Rate (%)

Yearly Growth Rate (%)

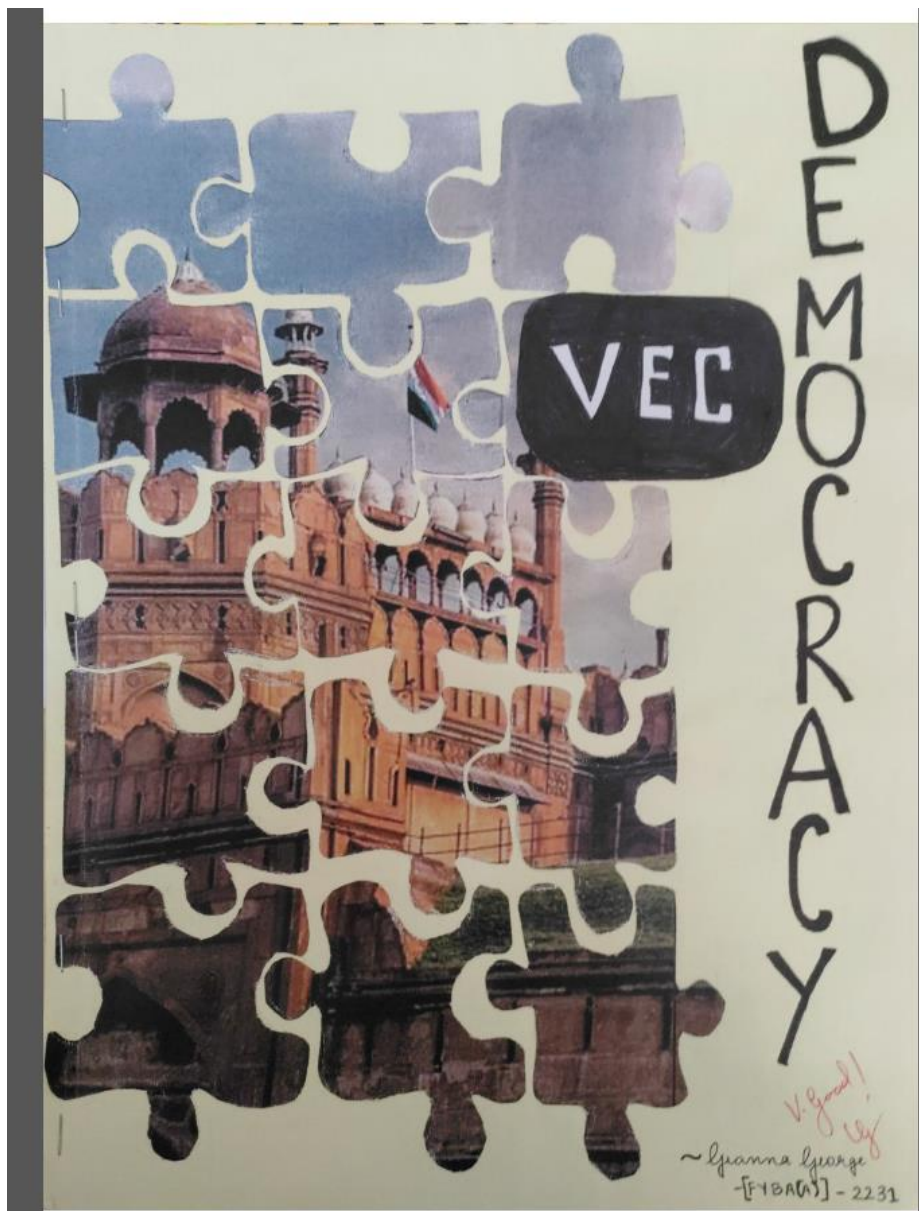


- The current population of India is 1,435,661,765 as of Sunday 14, 2024 based on Worldometer elaboration of the latest United Nations data
- India 2023 population is estimated at 1,428,627,663 people at mid Year
- India population is equivalent to 17.76% of the total world population
- India ranks Number 1 in the list of countries (and dependencies) by population
- The population density in India is 481 per km^2 (1,244 people per mi)
- The total land area is 2,973,190, km^2 (1,147,955 sq. miles)
- 36.3% of the population is urban (518,239,127 people in 2023)

St. Mira's College for Girls
(Autonomous-Affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University)
Course: VEC
Course Code: ACBVECDE2301
Semester: I and II
Year: First Year

Unit 1 and 2: Skill Development

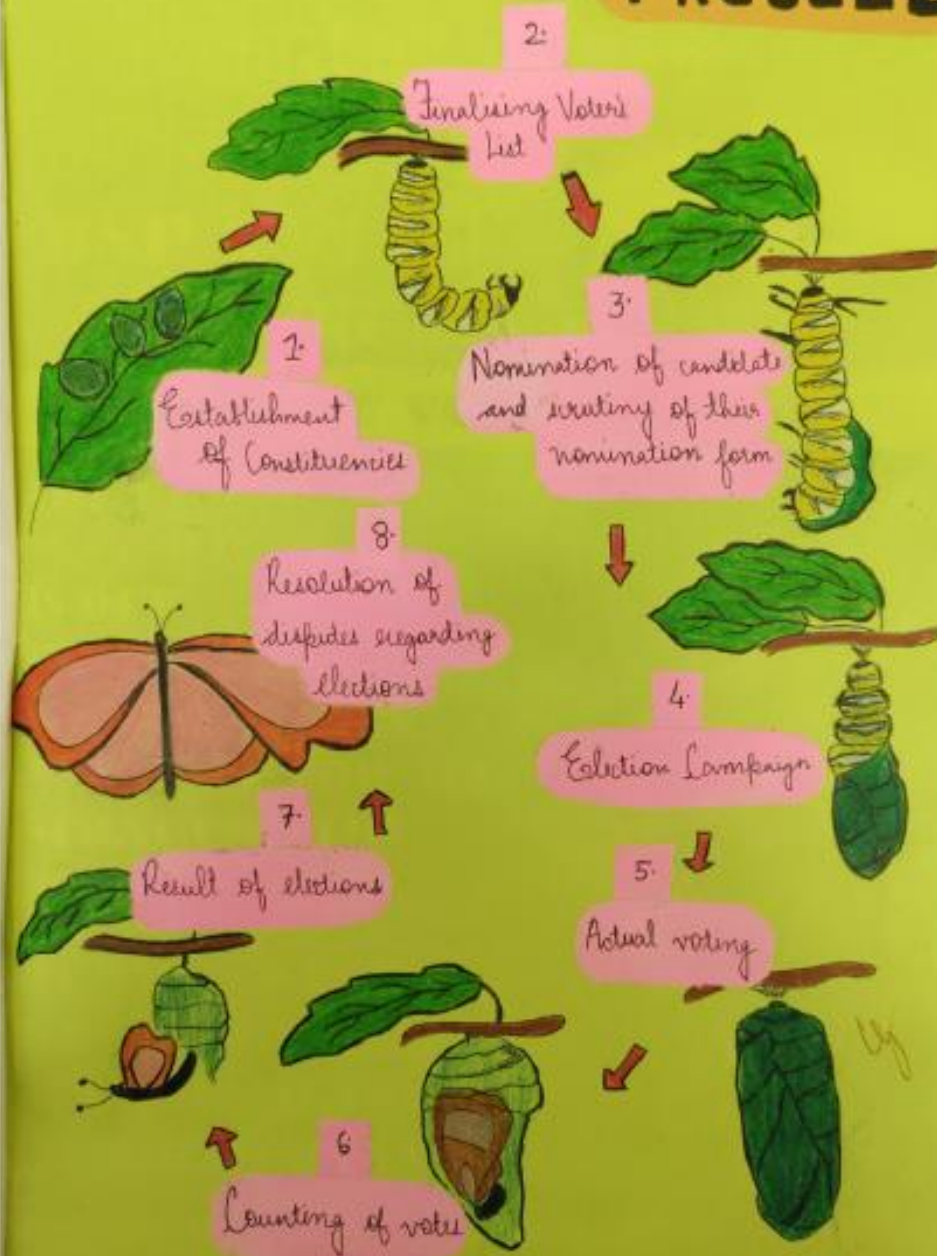
Assignment 1



THE ELECTORAL

ASSIGNMENT (PART-A)

PROCESS



*** How participation in voting is important ***

India has a parliamentary system as defined by its constitution with power distributed between the central government and the states. India is the largest democracy in the world. The President of India is the ceremonial head of the state of the country and supreme commander-in-chief for all defence forces in India. However, it is the Prime Minister of India, who is the leader of the party or political alliance having a majority in the national election.

The Prime Minister is the head of the government and the President is the head of the Council

to the Lok Sabha. The Prime Minister is the leader of the executive branch of India. The Prime Minister is the chief adviser to the President of India and the head of the Union of Ministers.



is the federal body of India which is enacted under the provisions of the Constitution, and administering India. This body is responsible for monitoring all the electoral processes of India. This body is responsible for ensuring elections are free and fair without any bias.

The Election Commission is responsible for ensuring elections are free and fair without any bias.

Election ensures the conduct of members' elections during elections and fast elections are as per the statutory legislation. All election-related disputes are handled by the Election Commission. The Supreme Court of India has held that where the enacted laws are silent or make insufficient provisions to deal with a given situation in the conduct of elections, the Election Commission has the residuary powers under the Constitution to act appropriate.

All citizens, regardless of their race, colour or place of birth, have the right to vote in the citizenship Act which grants them protection in the 15th Amendment. As per the Election Commission of India, citizens are eligible to become voters under the following conditions:

- * Every citizen's age must be 18 years or more on the qualifying date [January 1 of the year in case]
- * Unless disqualified, enrolled only at ordinary residence.
- * Enrolment place of only one deemed to be the address given in passport.
- * Persons deemed to be ordinarily resident at their home address.
- * Those citizens who have been declared by the law that they are unstable to vote or have due to corrupt practices or any illegal act relating to elections are not entitled to vote.

A person who is not a citizen of India cannot be registered in the electoral rolls. Once a citizen is eligible to vote and has enrolled as a voter, a slip from the election commission will be issued which confirms the citizen's name on the voter list. This slip, along with a photo ID card, is recognized by the Election Commission and can act as a voter card. If the resident fails to get the voter card, they can check online or call the helpline to get it. The EI has made voter identification mandatory at the time of polling. In order to cast your vote...

18+

have to show your Voter ID Card issued by the ECI or any other proof allowed by the ECI.

*** Reasons as to why one should vote :-**

When it comes to India, quite a few people take election day as an excuse to sit back at home and follow the election process rather than go out and exercise their right to franchise. By not choosing to go to their polling booth and vote, they make it hard to ensure better governance in the country.

Democracy does not come easy. It's not a natural

right
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to fight
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choose

Right
beginning
idea



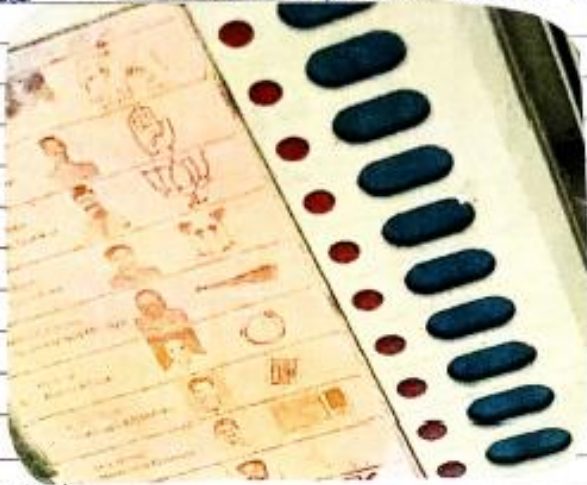
of any
people have
to earn
privilege to
that
representation
from the
When the
fact came

to the mind of the Greeks, who invented the idea of democracy thousands of years ago, the right to choose the representatives was not given to everyone.

It was a time when the majority of the population was slaves. Also Greek thinkers, including Plato and Aristotle, thought of democracy as a system of rule by the masses at the expense of wisdom and property. It was seen as a mob rule. Gradually, everyone, including women were given the right to choose their government and democracy became the most accepted form of the government everywhere in the world.

Democracy gives us a chance to change the government if we don't like the way it functions. A country like India, where a government is responsible to uphold the principle of the constitution, which addresses every single community, it is important for the government to not remain partial towards any group. If any particular is found to be undermining the constitution at the state or national level, people have the chance to unite and discard that government for the next 5 years at least. Political parties make promises to keep regarding their will being

during year every there to ask the made their is score other government.



their five tenure, after five years it a chance questions on promise and reject claims. That where demog over any form of India has

political system where anyone above 25 years of age can contest election with a party as well as an independent candidate. You don't have to belong to a particular family to be able to contest elections. Although India has several political families across the country who encourage their sons and daughters to join politics and take advantage of the already existing political support, however, people who wish to contest polle

do that as independent candidates.

All they need is a strong political agenda to help and convince the people. The rest depends on the electoral process. Next time if you think that all the candidates in your constituency have nothing new to offer just through your hat in the ring, you will find many supporters if your ideas are fresh and offer a strong alternative with all its debatable limitations.

India

example
for a
for
for
people



sets a
shining
of a working
democracy
the world.

India
chose this
representative
every level.

- see at

right from Panchayats (local level) to the Prime Minister of India. With 900 million registered voters in 2019

India has been able to survive its democratic values for the last 7 decades. Only once our democracy was compromised during the 1975-77 emergency announced by Indira Gandhi. Otherwise, before and after those two years, Indian voters have made sure that democracy remains supreme in the country no matter how popular the ruler is at the centre.

We Indians must also be thankful to our elders who ensured that we didn't become a monarchy like many Middle Eastern countries. When the British left India, there were many Royal families ruling.

different parts of India, but our leaders decided that we will live as a unified country and choose our rulers by voting for them. If the royals wanted to rule the country they could contest elections. Some of the politicians in India are from royal families but they are equal to other candidates when it comes to political participation. It's where India and its democracy stand apart.

A simple calculation tells us that roughly an individual votes between 8-10 times in their lifetime. These are not merely opportunities to vote but a chance to develop a good understanding of issues. We begin at the age of 18 and there are times when we make very naive choices which also our fellow citizens support. We may follow a party that is not progressive, we may follow leaders who are divisive but as we understand certain issues and the politics behind them, we tend to rally behind the leaders and political parties as we grow wiser with age. The maturity in our thoughts may either make us change our political beliefs or at times toughen our stand on some issue. It all happens during the lifetime of a voter and democracy is the



only form of government that gives us a fair chance to make amends. Therefore, as voters and potential politicians we must preserve the democratic values so that we can make our choice whenever we want.

A new government will be formed in just over a month after seven rounds of voting in India. No matter who we are and where we are, we must keep in mind that democracy is a great gift despite being criticised for its limitations time and again.

Therefore, we have to celebrate it whenever we get a chance.

The

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governance them and how they are governed. The ability to vote is not only a right, but also a responsibility, as it ensures that the voices of all citizens are heard and that their interests are represented in the government.

The right to vote is not just a privilege but a basic human right. It is protected by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966). In many countries, the right to vote is also protected.

by national constitutions.

Every vote counts. Though it seems like an endless sea of people are there to vote, every vote is valuable. When the national attitude changes from thinking 'my vote doesn't make a difference' then the numbers increase and a multitude of people voting will make a difference. The response of every individual is recorded and the responsibility lies on every individual. Political absenteeism is a serious social problem of our time. Among the reasons for such behaviour are such factors as lack of interest in politics, distrust in the integrity of elections and the fact that elections can really change something. The consequences of political absenteeism can be the dictatorship of the minority and the doubtfulness of the legitimacy of the chosen government. Thus the state does not need to increase the turnout in the elections the population to preserve its democracy and legitimacy.



Signed by
Veena Kenchi



**SADHU VASWANI MISSION'S
ST. MIRA'S COLLEGE FOR GIRLS**

**[An Autonomous College Affiliated to the Savitribai Phule Pune University]
(Empowered Autonomous College Status)**

**[ARTS, COMMERECE, SCIENCE, B.Sc.(Computer Science), BBA, BBA CA]
6, Koregaon Road, Pune – 411001 (INDIA)**

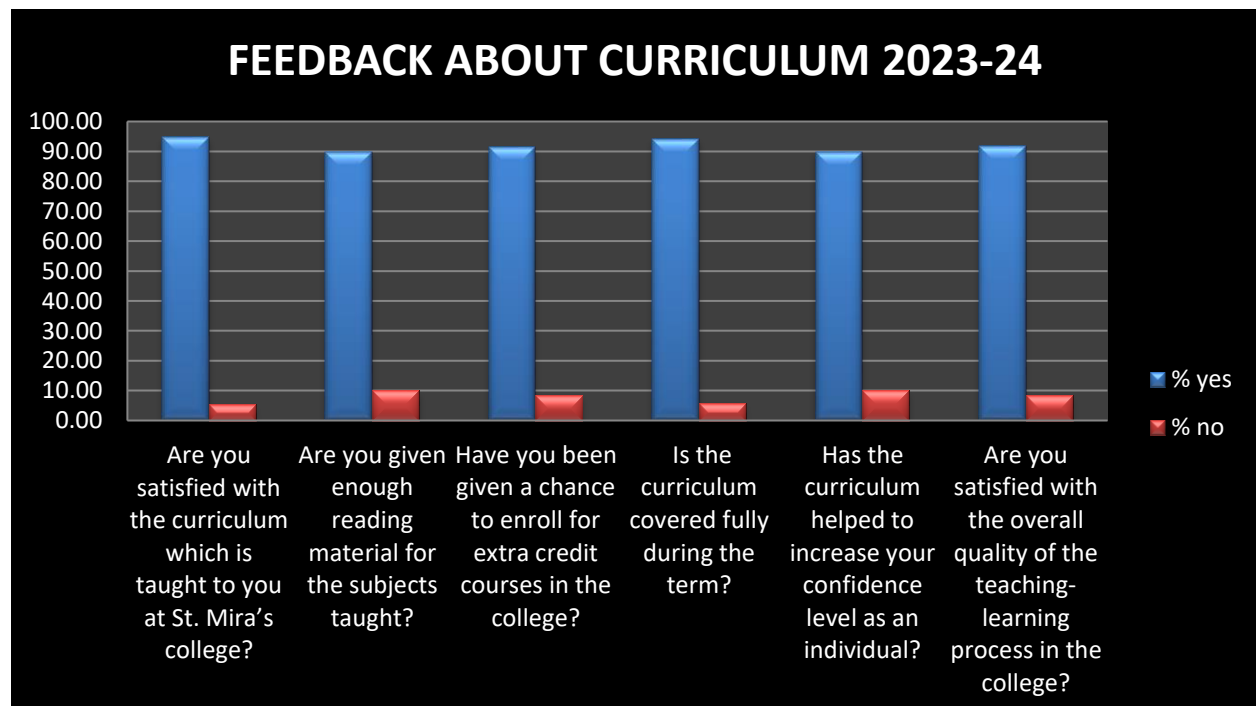
PH/Fax:26124846, Email: info@stmirascollegepune.edu.in

NAAC 4th Cycle – A Grade

Criterion 2

Complete Feedback Analysis from College Website about the Curriculum, Teachers, Evaluation, 2023-24 based on the feedback given by the Students.

I) FEEDBACK ABOUT CURRICULUM 2023-24



ANALYSIS : FEEDBACK ABOUT CURRICULUM 2023-24

94.66 % students expressed that they were satisfied with the curriculum which is taught to them at St. Mira's college.

89.85 % students felt that they were given enough reading material for the subjects taught.

91.57 % students stated that they have been given a chance to enroll for extra credit courses in the college.

94.15 % opined that the curriculum was covered fully during the term.

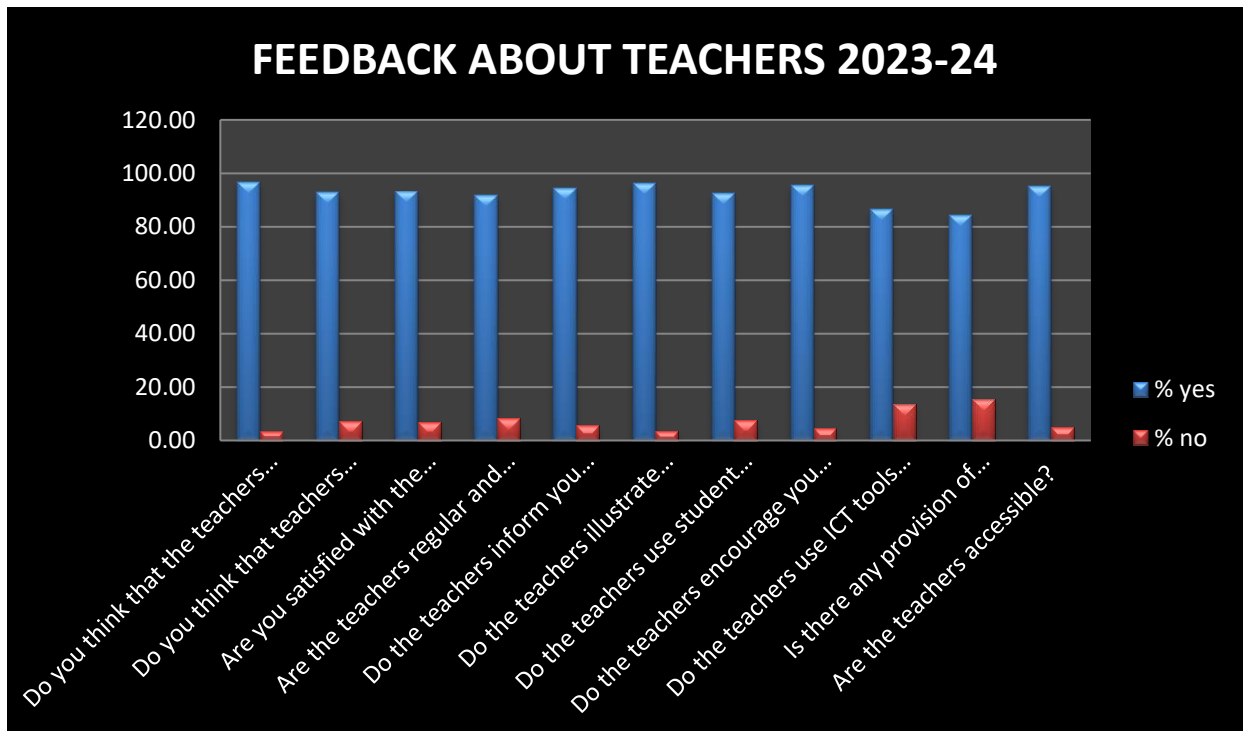
89.85 % students affirmed that the curriculum has helped to increase their confidence level as an individual.

91.74 % students stated that they were satisfied with the overall quality of the teaching-learning process in the college.

93.63 % students expressed that the institution make efforts to engage students in the monitoring, review and continuous quality improvement of the teaching learning process.

88.12 % students felt that the institution make efforts to inculcate soft skills, life skills and employability skills to make them ready for the world of work.

II) FEEDBACK ABOUT TEACHERS 2023-24



ANALYSIS : FEEDBACK ABOUT TEACHERS 2023-24

96.73 % students opined that the teachers prepare well for classes.

92.94 % students expressed that teachers communicate effectively.

93.12 % students are satisfied with the teachers' approach to teaching.

91.74 % students felt that the teachers are regular and punctual.

94.49 % students affirmed that the teachers inform you about your expected competencies, course outcomes and programme outcomes.

96.39 % students stated that the teachers illustrate concepts through examples and applications.

92.43 % students opined that the teachers use student centric methods, such as experiential, learning, participative learning and problem-solving methodologies for enhancing learning experiences.

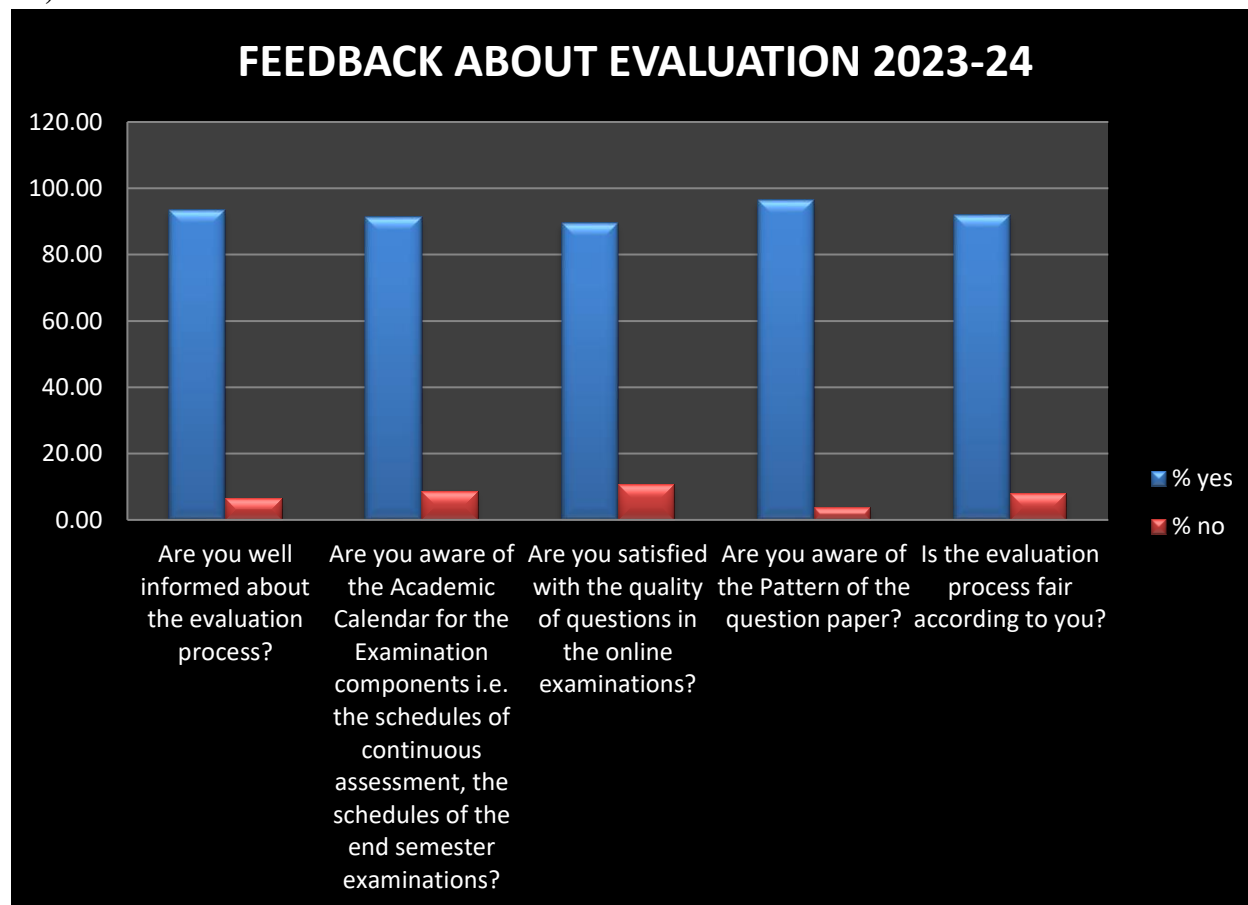
95.52 % students were of the view that the teachers encourage you to participate in extra curricular activities.

86.40 % students stated that the teachers use ICT tools such as LCD projector, Multimedia, etc. while teaching.

84.51 % students felt that there a provision of sufficient time for revision.

95.18 % students affirmed that teachers are accessible.

III) FEEDBACK ABOUT EVALUATION 2023-24



ANALYSIS : FEEDBACK ABOUT EVALUATION 2023-24

93.46 % students opined that they were well informed about the evaluation process.

91.22 % students stated that they were aware of the Academic Calendar for the Examination components i.e. the schedules of continuous assessment, the schedules of the end semester examinations.

89.33 % students are satisfied with the quality of questions in the online examinations.

96.39 % students affirmed that they were aware of the Pattern of the question paper.

91.91 % students felt that the evaluation process was fair according to them.